

## ANOTHER MAGDALEN.

**DEATH OF A NOTED COURTESAN,**  


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**Who Accepted the Catholic Faith on Her Death-Bed**  
**—The Career of Jennie Mallord, of Mahogany Hall—A Requiem Mass To Be Celebrated To-Morrow.**

In a richly furnished parlor, in a handsome bay-windowed house on Thirteenth street between C and D—the very centre of a locality abandoned by all respectable people to the votaries of vice—there was last night a casket, illuminated by two tapers, placed at its head. The sumptuous surroundings, which could be but imperfectly discerned in the dim light, were suggestive of the most luxurious dissipation, to which the crucifix

that stood between the tapers, and upon which the full strength of the light seemed focused, appeared in strange contrast. The body that lay in the casket was that of a quadron, Jennie Mallord, one of the most noted women whose names ever figured in the annals of vice. Before her death, which occurred at ten o'clock yesterday morning, she professed to have been fully converted to the Catholic Church, and she received the last sacrament, which entitles her

earthly remains to the same consideration that would be paid to those of a sister who had never erred. She was thirty-nine years of age, and still retained much of the attractive personal appearance which probably contributed to her moral downfall when a young girl. She was of medium size, of a figure which was once voluptuously rounded, but of latter years has been inclined too much to *eclatpoint* to satisfy the erections of a somewhat artistic taste; and her

complexion was deeply tinted with olive. She was born, it is stated, in Richmond, and was the daughter of a colored man named Lewis, who was, before the war, famous far and wide as a caterer, having filled the post of chief waiter and butler at White Sulphur Springs, Va., when the White Sulphur was in its prime days. Jennie was raised in this city, and was, it appears, led astray very early in

life, her fine face and figure rendering her peculiarly liable to temptation. So her career as a Magdalen began really before she entered womanhood, and ended only when her mind was turned to thoughts of repentance on her death-bed. She became first an inmate of a house of ill-repute kept by one Jennie Mullins, and afterward accompanied Jennie Mullins to a new location on Twelfth street, between C and D. Subsequently, having accumulated some money, Jennie Mal-

lord went to New York, and opened an establishment of her own on Prince street, which became quite noted. Returning to Washington, she first located herself at the corner of Thirtieth and C streets. Afterward she purchased the house where she died. This house, when built, was dedicated to sin. It was first occupied by Maggie Murphy, a woman from New York, who held high revel there during the exciting days of the war. When she came to her death was a tragedy. To this "Maggie's" the name was given.

she gave it up it was taken by Reddy Welch, who for several years ran the place as a sort of restaurant and sporting house, having the dignified name of "The Senate." Since Jennie Malford succeeded Reddy Welch the house, which has become widely known under the name of "Mahogany Hall," has been enlarged and richly furnished, being to-day one of the most elegantly fitted up palaces of sin that the depravity of the world has ever produced. Since her occupancy of this house

her name has become known all over the land. She seldom appeared on the streets of this city, but when out of town was one of the gayest of the gay. She sometimes appeared at fashionable watering places about the country, and at such times concealed her identity by assuming the name of Madame De Vere. Among women of her own class she had the reputation of being very liberal. Her family connections were most respectable, she having a brother

in the Treasury Department and two sisters happily and respectably married. To these relatives, of course, Jennie's course of life was always a source of great grief, and the communication between them was naturally limited. When, however, it was announced two weeks ago that Jennie was mortally sick with Bright's disease, the sisters at once went to her bedside, and became her constant and de-

voted attendants. The sisters and brother are prominent members of the Baptist Church, but Jennie in her early days came under the influence of the Catholic Church. When she realized that death was certain she became at once troubled about her spiritual prospects. At her request Father Tarro, the assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Church, came to her aid, and gave her spiritual advice. She accepted at once the Catholic faith, becoming fully penitent.

of her sins. Her conversation with her associates, it is said, during the last few days of her life was full of tender solicitude for their future. She urged the inmates of her house, who perhaps had been allured to leading a fast life through her, to change their course, and seek peace and happiness in a virtuous and pious life. She disposed of much of her personal property before death by bestowing presents upon all those immediately around

ing presents upon her illness she made a will, the seal of which has not yet been broken. "She does not have much property," said one of her relatives to a REPUBLICAN reporter, "except the houses where she lived and its contents." The house is one of considerable value and, much money, it has been lavished upon its interior adornment. Jennie, it is understood, has an illegitimate daughter, for whom liberal provision is

made in her will. The remains will be removed to-day to the house of her brother-in-law, No. 1332 New Hampshire avenue, the idea of holding funeral services from the abode on Thirteenth street being naturally repugnant to her friends and relatives. The funeral will take place at nine o'clock to-morrow morning from Mr. King's house. At ten o'clock requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Augustine's Church, on Fifteenth street, and the remains will be in-

**A Current Treasury Deficiency.**  
The Treasury Department up to date for this month is behind in current expenses. The revenues have not been sufficient to cover the expenses. The chief cause is the enormous deficiency payment of \$7,000,000, which was not at the first.

a portion of the \$18,699,000 deficiency passed by Congress. There are, in addition, a vast amount of relief bills, awards of the Court of Claims, and other deficiencies that became available at once and have been attended to. Although there is as yet no surplus—and in fact the Department is behind—it is hoped that as the warrants are nearly all passed the receipts of the rest of the month may bring it up and make some debt reduction.

possible. Last year the corresponding month had a surplus of \$14,000,000, but then the pension deficiency was paid in February. Next month is looked forward to for a large surplus.

**Pay of Senate Committee Clerks.**  
The appropriation act of June 15, 1880, authorized the payment of \$6 per day to twenty-two clerks of Senate committees during the session of eighty-eight days, but provided that they should

be paid for 121 days. An act of March 3, 1881, gave them thirty days' extra pay. The Senate committees at the special session were not organized until March 18. A resolution of that date directed the Secretary of the Senate to pay these twenty-two clerks who went out of office on March 4 \$6 per day from March 5 to 18. The Secretary of the Senate referred the matter to First Comptroller Lawrence, of the Treasury, for a decision as to whether compensation could be made under the resolution.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate Saturday: Leonard A. Dickinson, to be postmaster at Hartford, Conn.; Charles E. Van Pelt, to be postmaster at Seward, Neb.; W. C. Brundage, to be surveyor of customs at Michigan City, Ind.; C. H. Smith, to be collector of customs at New York.

gan city, Ind.; C. A. Smith, to be receiver of public moneys at Worthington, Minn.; Mack Webber, to be assistant appraiser at San Francisco, Cal.; Collectors of internal revenue—Chancellor Hartson, for the first district of California; John C. Stearns, for Vermont, and William Umbdenstock, for the fourth district of Texas. Collectors of customs—Horace U. Trumbull at Stonington, Conn.; Jonathan H. Gray at Alexandria, Va., and Edward J. Castello, Natchez, Miss.

**Made a Managing Editor.**  
Mr. Henry L. Nelson, who has been the able correspondent of the *Boston Post*, St. Louis *Republic*, and other Western papers, will leave Washington this week to become the managing editor of the *Philadelphia Times*. Mr. Nelson is thoroughly competent for his new position, having keen intelligence, untiring industry, and long journalistic experience, and under his manage-